

Sept

MAGAZINE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD of TEAMSTERS.





IN THE LAND OF HARD TIMES.

From the palace of Ease my lady set out,
Her carriage wheels shone in the light.
Her fields lay fertile and green about,
And she wondered how any blind soul could
doubt
That God rules ever in might.
And she marveled greatly how sin and shame
To this fair world came.

O woman, weary of toll and pain,
- No wonder your heart is gall.
God gave His people a wide domain,
He gave us the seasons, the sun and the rain
And room and food for us all.
It is man, the author of selfish crimes,
Who brings hard times.

There gazed from a window across the way
A creature pallid and gaunt.
Her cheeks were hollow, her face was gray,
And hard, deep lines by her hard mouth lay,
For she dwelt in the house of Want.
And a look like a curse came into her eye
As my lady rode by.

She hated the world that had used her ill,
She was bitter with discontent;
She was weary of toll in the dull treadmill,
Where she wasted her life in the effort to fill
The mouth of that monster, Rent.
She hated the owners of acres broad,
And she doubted God.

O lady fair, in your castle of Ease,
You are happy and well content,
But what would you do were you one of these
Who toil and suffer and starve and freeze
To fatten the monster, Rent?
Yet God rules ever, and right some day
Must have its own way.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

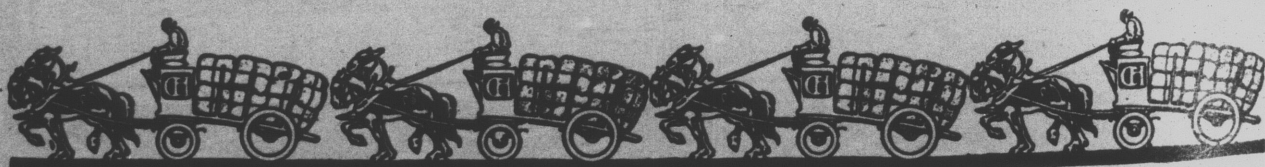


SORROW'S HEALING.

Peace and pleasure, gloom and sorrow
Dwell within each human heart;
Friends may love us, yet tomorrow
From our lives be far apart;
Troubled souls may give no token—
Make no sign of pain they bear;
Hearts may ache, but still unbroken
Bravely battle with despair.

Though some dearest hopes have perished,
Wrung our hearts with keenest pain,
Other lives we know have cherished
Other idols just as vain;
'Tis in giving, not receiving,
That we lose our sorrow's sting.
As we comfort others' grieving,
Kindly deeds content will bring.

Bearing burdens for each other,
Helping weak ones on life's way,
Lifting up a fallen brother
Ceasing not to work and pray;
Thus it is in healing sadness
Grieving hearts are ever blest,
Comfort others, peace and gladness
Soothe our sorrows all to rest.
MARGARET SCOTT HALL.
Kirkwood, Ga.



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THE ELEMENTS THAT WIN.

It would seem to be an attribute of hu-
man nature that it should admire the ener-
getic, the bold and the brave, the men
who are always willing to get out on the
firing line and take the brunt of the bat-
tle, no matter what the danger or how
thick the shots are flying. It is such as
these who go away ahead and blaze the
trails for the better civilization which is
to follow. Comparatively few of them are
ever fortunate enough to reap the benefits
of the seed of which they have been the
original planters. The Rocky Mountains,
from Alaska to the Isthmus of Panama,
are inhabited to a certain extent by men
who are looking for a Klondike or a gold
field of their own. Many of them are bent
with age, and at times have had a good
thing, but could not be satisfied to let well
enough alone.

The spirit of impetuosity seems to per-
vade all the walks of life, to a greater or
less extent. It was such a disposition as
this that led the ruralist, John Mackey,
in northern New York, on hearing of the
disaster at the first battle of Bull Run,
to jump into the air with an oath and
exclaim: "Let's take hammers and hand-
spikes and go down there and just smash
h—l out of them!" Such men forget that
it requires something more than main

strength and awkwardness to win the great battle of life. It was the training and experience given to the union forces, under McClellan and Rosencrans, that made possible the later victories of Sheridan

It has always taken the rarest kind of fortitude and discipline to rest on one's arms and watch the enemy come close enough so that "you can see the whites of their eyes." It is then that every shot



THOMAS L. HUGHES.

Newly elected General Secretary-Treasurer of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Brother Hughes is a member of Local No. 718, Stone, Lime and Cement Teamsters of Chicago, and has represented them as secretary-treasurer and business agent since the formation of that local union. Brother Hughes has the respect and confidence of every trade unionist in Chicago, where he is well known as an active worker. He is known as a very conservative man in our council meetings in Chicago, and is well qualified to take care of the responsible duties which will devolve upon him by his election to the office of General Secretary-Treasurer.

and Thomas. If Grant had not been possessed of bulldog tenacity he would not have answered as he did when importuned to change his tactics: "No, I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

goes straight to the mark. All of this sort of strategy will apply with equal force to the labor movement, for, after all, the conditions prevailing under our present civilization are, literally speaking, industrial war, with an armed truce exist-

ing for a considerable portion of the time. It is only as one side develops strength that it commands the respect of the other. However, if we would continue to hold that respect it must go all of the time with the proverbial "chip on the shoulder." Shoulders are rather poor supports for chips anyway, and they almost invariably get up against something that causes them to fall with a "dull thud."

The union that is organized hastily makes a big bluff and doesn't get "called" is in bad luck. If they had gotten their fingers burned a little in their first attempt to play with the fire there would not be so many disasters to record in the history of unionism.

The organizations that win real battles are like the armies of Washington and Grant, who can be patient enough to stand a winter at Valley Forge or to sleep for months in a Southern swamp, waiting for the opportune moment to arrive. Along with this policy must be a course of continual preparation for such conflicts as may from time to time occur. There are many elements that enter into such a campaign, but the most important are the enlistment of new recruits and the establishment of a good commissary department.

It has been said that "an army is compelled to travel on its belly;" in other words, that if it has nothing in its belly it can not travel. In nearly all of the strikes of history the point where the lines begin to weaken first was where gaunt hunger stared its victims in the face. A few dollars, like Sheridan's famous ride from Winchester, would "have saved the day." It becomes all the more important, therefore, that the treasury should not only be built up, but carefully conserved for the very purpose for which it was created. Beware of all temptations to place it where it would perhaps earn a greater rate of interest, but where, perhaps, it would be like the Dutchman's anchor—at home, when he needed it to keep him from drifting onto a lee shore.

Many a union has had to come down to a system of soup houses, furnishing one meal a day to its members, and by such methods has finally won the strike. No one who is not willing to undergo such

conditions for the sake of unionism can hardly be called a seasoned veteran. Even at the present exorbitant prices charged by the beef trust, \$1,000 buys a lot of soup bones. When a man is dead broke there is nothing like money in bank, and vice versa. As long as one has money in the bank he doesn't have to submit to anybody's oppression.

The boss that has 100 men at work and knows that each man has an average of \$500 in cold coin that he can lay his hands on any minute is going to have a great deal more respect for them than he would if he knew that last month's groceries were still unpaid for. If the individual that has enough to keep the wolf from the door for a year has a better job, at more pay, than the hobo who is dead broke, so the members of an organization can take care of its members, for a while, at least, will have shorter hours, more wages and better conditions generally than the so-called independent (?) workman, who imagines that he can build himself up by making his employer believe that he really likes to work. The work that he likes best of all is to work somebody out and work himself in. The average employer despises him and only uses him as a cat's paw to pull his chestnuts out of the fire. The real independent working man is the union man, whose organization has a full treasury and will protect him in securing his rights if it takes the last cent. This is not to say, however, that the union is to fly the track at every petty grievance, but that it should first find out if it is right and then "fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." As Longfellow puts it:

"Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait."

—New York Journal.



LABOR DAY, 1905, RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT.

(By Samuel Gompers.)

Sincerely, cordially, and with all vigor we greet the hosts of labor of America with the fraternal "Hail! All Hail Labor Day!"

May you, the toilers of our land, learn

your full rights, have the understanding and the manhood to achieve them.

Upon the shoulders of the workers of our time rests the responsibility. To them is committed the mission by those who in the past have struggled for liberty, justice

proved the material, moral and social condition of the workers. Increased wages have been secured and maintained; the workday has been shortened, resulting in better education, more books and better pictures; more food, better clothing, better surroundings, brighter and better homes; more time and opportunity for the cultivation of the best that is within us; honorable labor alternating with healthy leisure with all that it implies; leisure to live, leisure to love, leisure to taste our freedom.

And withal, for the improvements which have come to the toilers in their work, in their homes, or in any other field, they are indebted and under obligations to no one or to nothing but their own increased intelligence, character, and grit, as manifest in their associated capacity in the trade union movement.

Much remains to be done for the present as well as the future, but the achievements of the trade union movement in the interests of the workers of America must prove to all an incentive to greater effort. To those whose impatience with what they regard as the slow growth, we commend a retrospective view

and right to carry on the great work where they have laid it down.

Within the past two decades much has been done by the workers in the fulfillment of this great duty. Organized labor within that period has immensely im-

proved the conditions of the past.

A farmer who was plowing up his field looked ahead at the ground yet to be covered and became visibly disheartened. An observing friend standing nearby called his attention to the work already accom-



JAMES B. BARRY.

Brother Barry is business agent of Local Union No. 720, Railway Express Drivers and Conductors of Chicago and looked after the interests of that local union during the late strike.

plished, and reminded him that by perseverance and persistence alone is achievement or success possible. So say we to our fellow-workers.

It is true that conditions are not now what we have a right to expect and hope them to be, but look back and count with the time when the workers were veritable slaves, toiling long hours for pitifully low wages under awfully impoverishing conditions, when the employer was the master of all he surveyed and the worker toiled long without hope or aspiration for himself or his kind.

Much of the burdens of ages which were borne by the type of "The Man With the Hoe" has been lifted, and the bent form and the receding forehead have been changed to the upright attitude and a higher developed manhood, with a better life today and a better prospect for the days to come, and this has been accomplished under our modern industrial system through the numbers, power, aggressiveness, intelligence, and manhood of our trade union movement.

If there need be any proof as to the advanced position which the workmen of our country now proudly occupy as compared to the past, the absolute mastery of employers and the servility of the workmen of the past stand in strong contrast to the dignified and respectful position now attained and maintained by labor.

Organized labor, the trade union movement of America, has compelled public opinion to take a better and more comprehensive view of the rights of labor, and to consider and even commend the rational, natural movement of the workers for self-protection by associated effort in the trade union movement.

In our day all great questions are considered with a view to their economic and material influence upon the people, and this of necessity affects the working people most, inasmuch as they constitute so large a proportion of the people.

Our schools, colleges and universities now have classes in which the great labor problem in all its phases is investigated and discussed; it forms an important part of the curriculum of institutions of learning.

The intercollegiate and club debates are now largely devoted to the great questions of and applying to organized labor.



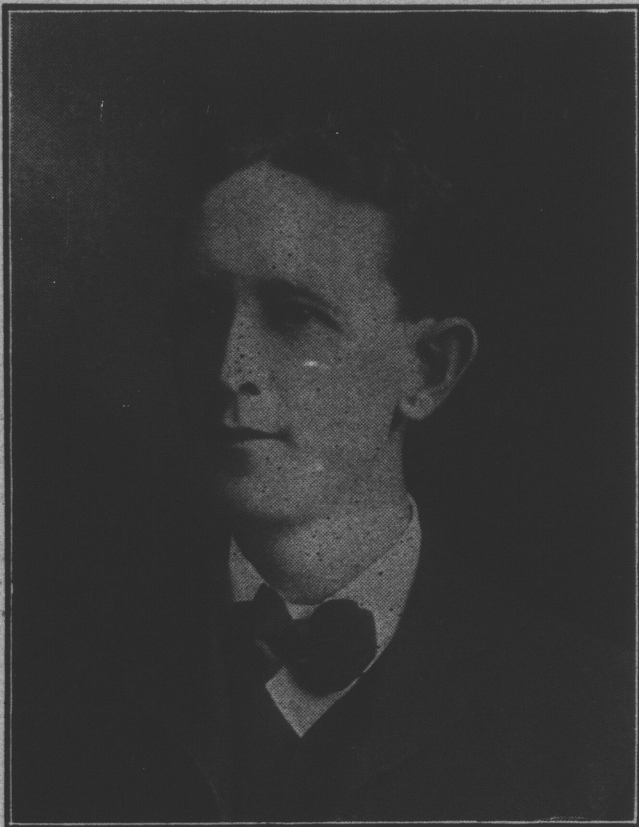
JAMES KELLEY.

Brother Kelley is secretary of the Coal Teamsters' Union, No. 704, Chicago, and is a hard worker in the interest of the teamsters' organization.

Our newspapers and magazines devote columns in the presentation of "labor news" and dissertations on the rights and claims of organized labor. Many, aye, very many, of these are not always favorable to the position or contentions of organized labor, but it is a hopeful sign, brimful of opportunities and possibilities, when this most potent subject in all its ramifications is being investigated and discussed. The greatest danger to the toilers

of our country would be should little or no thought be given to the great problems and principles in which they are so much interested. Investigation and discussion can only aid in the triumph of the great cause of labor—the cause of humanity.

Take the few following incidents and utterance as further indications of the



EMMET FLOOD.

Brother Flood is a member of Local No. 715, Department Store Drivers and Helpers of Chicago, who were on strike in that city recently. He is now a general organizer for the American Federation of Labor. He was the speaker of the day at Evansville, Ind., Labor Day, and addressed a large and enthusiastic audience in the interest of the trade union movement. Brother Flood is a sincere and honest worker in the labor movement, and is doing good work for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the American Federation of Labor.

progress made by the great labor movement of America:

At the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, held in Boston, October, 1904, the following declaration was adopted:

"The cause of labor is the effort of men, being men, to live the life of men. Its purpose is to maintain such a standard of wages, hours and conditions as shall afford

every man an opportunity to grow in mind and in heart. Without organization the standard can not be maintained in the midst of our present commercial conditions."

A few months ago the synod of the Presbyterian Church declared its purpose to make a systematic study of the entire labor question and the industrial problem, and directed that committees in every locality should appoint a board of experts for the purpose of informing the churches with respect to the aims of organized labor, as well as to ask for the inauguration of a plan to establish fraternal relations with workmen in their organizations.

In an address President Roosevelt recently said: "I strongly believe in trade unions, wisely and justly handled, in which the rightful purpose to benefit those connected with them is not accompanied by a desire to do injustice or wrong to others. I believe in the duty of capitalists and wage workers to try to seek one another out, to understand each other's point of view, and to endeavor to show broad and kindly human sympathy one with the other."

At the same gathering at Wilkes-Barre, addressing largely the members of the miners' union, Cardinal Gibbons paid a great tribute to labor and expressed the hope that the President's beneficent influence would be to strengthen in the mining regions "the good relations between employer and employed," and closed with this:

"God bless the noble working men,
Who rear the cities of the plain,
Who dig the mines and build the ships,
And drive the commerce of the main.
God bless them, for their swarthy hands
Have wrought the glory of our lands."

The above utterances of men in great public positions are simply indications of the better and higher conception which now obtains in regard to the work and aims of the great labor movement. It required work and sacrifice to produce such a state of mind in men who occupy such pre-eminent positions in the public mind, when such men can reach the mental stage where they may safely and freely express their judgment upon a movement which.

until yesterday, was regarded as unlawful, criminal and subversive of the public weal.

The discordant note detected in the futile and vapid utterances of a Parry or a Post need be given little attention, reminding us simply of the remnant of that ignorance, bigotry and avarice of bygone days.

The great work of reform, relief and improvement in the condition of men and women of labor and their children has advanced the morals of the man of labor, the entire family has been elevated, resulting in the development of better and higher attributes of human character and nobler aspirations among all for all.

On this Labor Day, 1905, let us all take upon ourselves new resolves to greater and better efforts to bring within the beneficent fold of our unions the yet unorganized workers.

Let us earnestly and faithfully strive to more fully earn and deserve the respect and confidence of the toilers of America, and press home, hour by hour, day by day, the just claims which our trade union movement makes upon modern society.

Let us organize, unite and federate, and by the exercise and practice of the principles of solidarity, fraternity, honesty, fair dealing, and justice, we shall make the days to come brighter and better, not only for labor, but for all.



A STATEMENT AND AN APPEAL.

(By Charles Stelzle.)

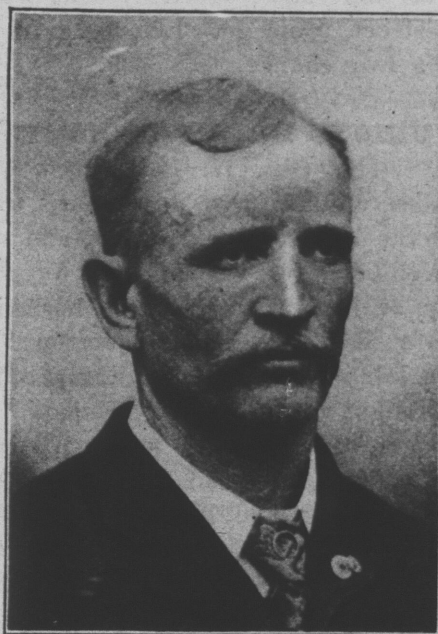
I stand squarely for organized labor. My membership in the International Association of Machinists indicates the practical evidence of this fact.

I believe in it not only because I have been convinced through theoretical study of the logic of its principles, but because I have passed through an experience which brought me face to face with the actual conditions which confront many of the toilers of today. It was not an experience, by the way, which was entered into simply for the purpose of making a "sociological study" of the poor.

When Samuel Gompers and his co-workers began their agitation for the abolition of the tenement house cigar factory, and with it the curse of child labor, I began my life's work at eight years of age in a

cigar factory in the basement of a New York tenement. The headache and the exhaustion due to bad ventilation in this "factory" make me sympathetic toward the sweatshop worker who recently died, crying, "Give me air!"

I know all about the inconveniences and shocking experiences of tenement house life, for an East Side tenement was my home for nearly twenty years. The pangs of unsatisfied hunger are familiar to me. The aspirations of the boy and the young man deprived of even a fair education, strike in me a sympathetic chord. The



JOHN QUILL.

Brother Quill is an active worker of Local No. 726. He has represented his local union at several conventions, and is always on the lookout for the welfare of his organization.

longings for better and higher things which are often denied the poor were also mine.

And so I am a brother-man with the great mass of toilers. If, to the measure of my ability and my opportunity, I failed to respond to their needs—physical, mental and moral—I would be false to myself, to my fellows, and to God.

With this spirit and with this purpose in view, the department of church and labor of the Presbyterian Church has called me to become its superintendent. Believing that the church is simply a means to an end, and not an end in itself, it shall be our plan to make it the servant of the

people. In order to accomplish this we shall need the co-operation of every man and woman who believes in the progress of the human race. Especially do I want the help of every toiler in the land. In the matter of acquainting the ministers with the facts regarding the labor movement you may be of great service. Many of them have misunderstood the great mass of men who are struggling for their rights, just as the working man has often misunderstood the Christian minister.

I shall appreciate receiving suggestions from any man or woman who is willing to help in this cause. Write me at 153 La Salle street, Chicago. Let us give each other a fair chance.



UNIONS HELP THE HOME.

(By Geo. W. Perkins.)

Trades unions have done more to improve the home life and social and material well-being of women than any other agency or institution. As the husband or father's day's work is shortened the wife's labors are correspondingly reduced and brought into a shorter compass.

Women are benefited more, if that is possible, by the good results of trade unions than the men, hence should do their part in building up and fostering the trade union movement. A certain well-known writer now in the employ of the United States government recently brought out the interesting fact that the number of marriages fell off greatly during the periods of industrial and commercial stagnation, and that the number of wife desertions was greater during such periods than during times of industrial activity. This all proves that the more the men earn the greater the number of marriages. It must be a dull mind indeed which can not understand that the more the men receive in wages the more they will have to spend upon the family in making life worth living, the home more cheerful. The more cheerful and attractive the home the more time the man will spend in it and away from the saloon and other places where he should not be.

The only way for man and woman to get better wages is through the trades union system of organization. Trades unionists who receive fair wages are en-

abled to furnish better homes. Better homes make better women. Better women make the whole world better. The unionist can afford to and does send his children to school longer. Well educated children make better citizens. The world has been made better by the trades union movement. It is the duty of every woman to do all that she can to assist the workers to organize, whether they be male or female. Every woman who works in any gainful occupation should be a member of the union of her craft. In doing so she is first helping herself—morally, materially and intellectually; second, doing her share to make the world better in every way and life more attractive and the better worth living.

Every time a woman does something to encourage the use of union labels she is working directly in her own interests. Every time she does anything to strengthen the trades union movement she strengthens and fortifies her own position for better social and economic surroundings.



MORE THAN MERE TOOL.

When Dickens wrote "Hard Times" labor unions were still in their swaddling clothes and the public had hardly begun to think that a working man was more than a mere tool, to be utilized and cast aside when dulled by long hours and hard usage. That the workman was a factor to be considered as a potentiality in the world's social progress was not realized even by a dreamer so close to nature as was Dickens. While the Stephen Blackpool he painted as a type of the class of workers of half a century ago in England seems overdrawn in this day, still he made him say of the men, "They're true to one another, faithful unto one another, even unto death."

And in the face of an adverse age this weaver of visionary fancies made the groping worker see that "I know the heavens is over me ahint the smoke." The smoke now is drifting away, and the "muddle" is being made clear, for if the theory of our government is right most certainly is the doctrine of union as applicable to the makers of wealth as to the beneficiaries of that wealth when created.

PRESIDENT'S PAGE

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, OFFICE OF GENERAL PRESIDENT.

Indianapolis, Ind., September 6, 1905.

To All Affiliated Locals of the I. B. of T.:

Dear Sir and Brother—At our last Convention, held at Philadelphia from August 6 to 12, the Convention put in the office of Auditor. The Auditor was elected and he will drop in to see you at most any time. The Constitution gives him the right to see the books of every local union and audit them.

Hoping that when he calls upon your local union that you will do everything you can to expedite his work and let him get on to new fields to work in.

Thanking you beforehand for the courtesy that you will show our Auditor, G. W. Briggs, when he calls upon you, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

C. P. SHEA,
General President.



A few sore head knockers who did not have the courage to stand up in the Convention and say that they had any charges or insinuations to make against the President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, or anyone else, have now come together in the back room of a saloon in Detroit and are sending out a circular letter which contains so-called charges, which are without foundation and which they know can not be proven. If they had any charges to make they should have brought them before the Convention, but the records of the convention show that no such charges were made or even insinuated by the knockers who are now endeavoring to aid the employers in their efforts to disrupt the teamsters' organization.

When the employers of Chicago entered into the struggle with the Chicago teamsters they believed that they were going

to wipe out the entire union, but they failed in their purpose and are now using other tactics, viz., that of purchasing the services of members of our own organization and furnishing the necessary funds to create dissension and trouble among the rank and file. They will not succeed in their purpose. No man who has not the courage of his convictions to arise in a public place and utter what is on his mind can ever convince the people that he is the proper one to follow. The circular calls for referendum and the so-called secretary of this general committee, which, by the way, is a self-appointed one, was a candidate for First Vice-President, but was defeated. Had he been elected there would have been no sub-committee or general committee sending out circulars, as they are now doing.

It would be interesting reading to know who is furnishing the money for the printing, the cost of mailing these circulars, etc.

It would also be interesting to know who has been supporting this secretary of the so-called committee during the last three months and at the present time. It would make interesting reading for the members of organized labor were they to know just who the people are who have been and are now working hand in hand with the Employers' Association of this country to disrupt the teamsters' movement.

They howl and shout for referendum, but want it without making the necessary provisions for a proper method of referring matters to a vote of the membership of the organization. Until such time as the International Union has the individual member's name at headquarters, and his standing also, it will be impossible to take a referendum vote. Are we simply going to have a referendum of the local unions—

that is, giving each local union one vote—or is every member of the organization in good standing to have a vote? If every member is to have a vote, then we must adopt a system similar to that adopted by several of the large organizations, viz., keep the individual member's account at headquarters. When proper provisions are made to submit a proposition to referendum, then and then only can the teamsters adopt the referendum. At the present time the majority of our local unions buy a certain number of stamps one month and perhaps the next month they will buy an entirely different number. They purchase stamps just as they need them, some local unions purchasing two or three orders in one month. Under these conditions it is simply impossible and impracticable to have a referendum vote, and it is a nonsensical proposition to think of it.

No one will welcome the time when a referendum vote of the Teamsters of America can be taken more than we will ourselves. We know that when that day comes we will have the name of each individual member registered at headquarters, his standing in the organization, and, in fact, have a system similar to that of the Cigarmakers and other large national organizations, where they keep the account of the member at headquarters.

This proposition was recommended to the last two conventions of the Teamsters, but was turned down by the delegates. To install such a system will cost quite a good deal and the delegates did not feel inclined at the present time to incur such expense, but we believe that the day is coming when such a system will be inaugurated by the International Union, and at that time every member can vote upon any proposition of interest to the International Union.

Those of us who can recall the Chicago Convention will remember what took place when an increase in per capita tax was made without any notification being given to the local unions whatsoever, it being simply brought up in the Convention and carried by a small majority. The then General Secretary-Treasurer, who is now secretary of the so-called sub-committee, took the floor and fought against submitting the matter to the local unions.

Brother Albert Young, at that time a member of the Chicago Coal Teamsters' Union, took the stand that the entire matter be referred to the local unions for their consideration, but the chairman would not for a minute consider such a proposition and, as stated above, the General Secretary-Treasurer fought hard against it. The outcome was a secession of a portion of the organization against such arbitrary tactics as increasing the per capita tax without submitting the matter to the local unions.

The delegates to the last Convention at Philadelphia took the same stand and would not increase the per capita even though the increase be used for the purpose of paying a death benefit without first giving the local unions a chance to have their say in the matter. The records of the Convention will show that there was no resolution submitted calling for a referendum vote and no motion made by any delegate for the adoption of a referendum. The only thing done along this line was that one delegate (who was himself a candidate for office) after he was defeated took the floor and asked that the election be referred to referendum vote. Our Constitution did not provide any ways or means of having a referendum vote, there was no system adopted for a referendum and the chairman considered the motion out of order.

After the Convention adjourned a few of the sore heads got together and appointed themselves a sub-committee. We do not know what sub-committee they are unless they are a sub-committee appointed for the purpose of endeavoring to disrupt and destroy the organization which has made it possible for the teamsters to have better protection. This rule or ruin principle will never get anything for men who adopt it, and if the members of the organization will play into their hands it will make it possible for the employers to use them as they were used in the past—work them all hours under such wages and conditions as they themselves see fit to grant. Local unions who are sincere in their desire to better the conditions of the rank and file of their organization will pay no attention to this disruption movement and will continue along the line of trade union-

ists, working as in the past, for the uplifting of the workers in our industry.

The efforts of the sub-committee is causing no serious worriment on our part in the General Office, as we feel assured that the rank and file of the organization will take no notice of men endeavoring to cause dissension and secession in our ranks, but we would very much like to know who is furnishing the money to pay the office rent at 97 Fort street, Detroit, the stenographers and also the Union Advocate, which was at one time classed as a union paper, but which has since been bought up in the interest of the secessionists from the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Who is furnishing the money?

We know of one delegate from Chicago who has been in Detroit for several days, neglecting the business of his local union, to attend to this secession matter.

We think Fred Job could furnish us the information as to where the money is coming from. It is well known in Chicago that some one was furnishing information and data to the Employers' Association during the entire time of the strike in that city. It may be that the parties who are now conducting their business affairs at 97 Fort street were the parties who were furnishing the information to the Employers' Association; also furnishing the records of our council, etc., to the State's attorney's office.

Let us know, gentlemen, where all the money is coming from to pay for this printed matter, the mailing of the same, and the salary of the sub-committee and its secretary. It takes lots of money to pay for the printing of all this matter, for postage on the same and for the purchasing of the Union Advocate to be mailed free to members.

Is it not the case that the employers have at last realized that they could not disrupt our organization through strikes, lockouts, etc., and have decided upon looking for men mean and low enough to work with them for the purpose of disrupting the organization and tearing down that which their money heretofore has not been able to destroy.

They accuse us of paying money to organizers who were not elected; also of pay-

ing money into the American Federation of Labor in excess of what we really should pay in there for the purpose of keeping friends of the General President at work. Is it not a fact that the secretary of this so-called sub-committee was under salary during the last year without being elected in the convention? Is it not a fact that he went into St. Louis, where we had some eighteen thousand members, and when he left there were only three thousand per capita paying members left? Is it not a fact that N. W. Evans, one of the men now working in conjunction with this so-called sub-committee, was a paid organizer for the A. F. of L. and drew half his salary from this office?

It is strange that they make no mention of this in their circular, and we know that when fair-minded people learn the truth they will readily see that they are working for the purpose of disrupting the organization in the interest of the combined employers of the country.

Is it not the truth that they did not have the moral courage to come before the convention and make these statements where they could be met face to face and the men thus accused be able to refute their vile accusations? Is it not true that they had to wait until they got behind our backs to make these base charges?

We will say gentlemen that any movement founded upon such tactics and started in such iniquity can not prosper, and while you may for a short time impede the growth of our organization, it will come out stronger and better than ever before.

Rest assured of one thing, that never again will men of such caliber be recognized as leaders by the organized workers of the country. Wherever men have pursued the tactics which you are now pursuing it has inevitably resulted in their downfall and the same will be true in this case. When men adopt the rule or ruin policy it is sure to fall with a heavy hand upon their own shoulders.

You may continue to lie about and abuse the officers of this organization and you may continue to furnish nefarious documents for the purpose for which you are working, but we can say to you that you will never secure that for which you are

looking, viz., the disruption of our International organization. In cities where our teamsters have secured that for which they were striving they are too wise and too well educated in the movement to pay any attention to men of such caliber. In the meantime let us know where the money which you are using is coming from.



The main point which the secretary of the sub-committee wishes to bring to the attention of Local Unions is that several organizers drew salaries during the past year who were not elected in convention. We cheerfully acknowledge this to be a fact, and offer no excuse for the same other than to say that we wish the funds would have enabled us to appoint as many more organizers as we had. Letters are continually pouring into this office asking for the services of an organizer and we regret to say that we have not now as many as would attend to the needs of our local unions as fast as called for. One fact which this secretary forgot to publish, however, is that he himself was under salary up to the time the convention convened, and his desire for a position which would enable him to draw a salary actuated his action in sending out the circular which is being sent out.

After the election of General President and General Secretary-Treasurer was over he was a candidate for the office of First Vice-President and at that time offered no protest against the election of the man who run against him, and it was the delegates' privilege to elect whomsoever they believed to be best fitted to fill the office of vice-president, and governed themselves accordingly. It is poor policy for a man who has himself drawn a salary for two years from the International Union to condemn the General President for appointing organizers, when he himself was an appointee the last year. Our records show that this man drew his salary just as long as he could.

Let our local unions throughout the country be not deceived by men who had not the moral courage to stand up in the convention gathering and say what they had to say to the men when they were present. It is only cowards and sneaks who will not say what they have to say when the one they are accusing is present. No talk similar to

that published in the circular which they are now sending out was uttered in the convention. They introduced no resolution calling for a referendum in the convention, and it is only the fact that they were unsuccessful in securing an office which impels them to now publish these circulars in an endeavor to disrupt an organization which they themselves can not rule. The convention decided upon the officers and the policy to be pursued, and all delegates should acquiesce in the decisions arrived at by the majority of the delegates present. Some of the sorehead losers, however, are determined not to do this, and, rather than allow the organization to go ahead under the direction of any one other than themselves, seem bent upon destroying an institution which has been built up by the hard work of others.

To gain their point they are using the press of the country, which is antagonistic to the interest of organized workers. We have no doubt but what the secretary and his whole committee can sit idly during the coming year and do nothing else but distribute matter of this kind, as we know that the employers will furnish them money to do so, but we feel, however, that this plan, as well as other means which the Employers' Association has adopted, will fail to destroy the ambition of the workers to better their conditions. They may give us a temporary setback or impede the work of organizing, but they can never destroy the organization which was founded for the purpose of bettering the conditions of the teamster, and only by a united front can the teamsters secure that for which they are striving, and they can readily see that the efforts of men who are too cowardly to openly make accusations, but who do business in the rear of a saloon and issue their publications from beer gardens and like places, paid for by money contributed by the disciples of the Parry organizations, are not the sort of men who will lead them on to victory or gain for them better working conditions. It was their wish to be able to say in their publication that our Local Unions Nos. 720 and 715 of Chicago were out of existence and had been disrupted by the efforts of the employers of Chicago. In fact, they made an investigation and

were sadly disappointed when they found that the local unions which have gone through the struggle in Chicago were fast becoming united as strongly as ever. This was not only a hard blow to the sub-committee, but also a thorn in the side of the Employers' Association, who had spent some ten or twelve million dollars in an endeavor to disrupt our local unions in that city. Not being able to disrupt the organization through lockouts, strike, violation of contracts, injunctions, etc., they then hit upon the plan of creating dissension among the rank and file, thinking that this would cause the disruption. They scoured the country looking for men of a caliber low enough to aid them, but found very few who were mean enough to aid them in an endeavor to disrupt the organization which had supported them for years.

That they will fail in their purpose is assured. They may create a temporary unrest in the minds of some few of our local unions who do not know the exact conditions or thoroughly understand the motive which impels them to act in this manner, but the organization will rise greater and stronger than ever before after the attack made upon them by these disgruntled men.

Of one thing we are assured, however, that it will be the final effort of these men to disrupt the organization as never again will they be heard of in the trade union movement, as they will never again be trusted. We may disagree on certain things, and work against one another in convention in our ambition to hold office, but nothing on earth justifies a man in going out to destroy an organization because he can not see as others do.

It should be the aim of those who have the interest of the organized worker at heart to work still harder for the things for which we are striving and show to the Employers' Association of the country that they or their hirelings are not strong enough to undermine or tear down the grand and glorious International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

C. P. S.



As an example of what the true trade unionists think of the efforts of the secession parties we print below a copy of a let-

ter received today from Brother Longstreet of Cincinnati.

Brother Longstreet has been to every convention of the teamsters with the exception of the first one ever held, and is recognized for his sterling qualities of trade unionism in the city where he resides.

Mr. Editor and Fellow Teamsters—I suppose every local secretary-treasurer in the country is in receipt of the same circular letter that I am. If so I hope that they will be able to read it understandingly and realize what it means. It is an attempt to start another secession movement. And God knows we had enough of that for two years previous to the Niagara convention as a result of following a few dissatisfied, would-be leaders.

As to the charges contained in this circular—we just closed a convention in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., where similar charges were preferred against President Shea and others. And the manner in which President Shea vindicated himself and others upon the floor of that convention was good enough for me. And I felt that I was doing my duty when I cast my ballot for our present president, C. P. Shea. Now, boys, let us line up together, the enemy is just on the other side. There is no time for quibbling. Lay down the hammer, pick up the reins, and drive on. And when we meet next August in the city of Chicago we will be able to report something done.

Fraternally yours,

J. E. LONGSTREET, No. 164.

Cincinnati, O.



We are in receipt of a great many letters condemning the action of the so-called sub-committee which came too late for publication in this month's issue of The Magazine, but we will give them a place in the next issue.



It behooves secretary-treasurers to see to it that their per capita is paid up in accordance with the constitution, as the last convention elected an auditor, whose duty it will be to visit the local unions and see to it that they comply with the laws in regard to paying per capita tax, etc.

Brother Briggs is an energetic worker,

well fitted to occupy the position to which he was elected, and will be fearless in the discharge of his duties. You may rest assured that his reports pertaining to the condition in which he finds local unions will be based upon facts, and a report will be submitted to the General Executive Board concerning each local union he visits.



After the Convention adjourned we had occasion to visit Boston, and while there addressed a meeting of Local No. 42 of Lynn, Mass. We had an enjoyable evening, refreshments being served and all members of the organization present. These boys have, in a few short years, increased their wages from \$1.50 to \$5.00 per week, and secured for the teamsters in that locality a nine-hour day.

Members of that local should appreciate what the organization has done for them and continue their affiliation by paying their dues promptly, attending the meetings and taking an active interest in what is being done in their behalf, as it is much easier to keep up an organization than it is to reorganize after they lose hold of the situation, and should they ever become disorganized their condition will become far more deplorable than before they organized. Local No. 42 has an executive board that works faithfully in the interest of the local union, and the members should appreciate their work.



Considerable time and discussion was given to the advisability of our International Union adopting a sick and death benefit fund, but was eventually voted down with the understanding that the local unions should during the coming year thoroughly consider and discuss the same, and thus enable the delegates to the next convention to consider seriously whether or not it would be advisable for the International to adopt a sick and death benefit fund. To adopt such a fund would undoubtedly mean an increase in per capita tax, and while a great many of the delegates at the Philadelphia Convention felt that an International death benefit would be a glorious thing, they did not feel disposed to raise the per capita without first giving their local union plenty of chance

to discuss and consider the matter and decide whether or not they would favor an increase in per capita sufficient to enable the International to pay a death benefit of \$100. It would mean about 10 cents per month increase in per capita. To the local unions who have already been discussing the matter we would say that the discussion should continue, and we would advise all of our local unions to take the matter up in their meetings and let the General Office hear from them once in a while as to whether or not they favor increasing the per capita and paying \$100 at the time of the death of a member in good standing.



At the Third Annual Convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, held at Philadelphia, laws were legislated to govern our organization for the coming year. Many new laws were enacted and a copy of the Constitution adopted at the Philadelphia Convention will be mailed free to every member of our International Union.

The most important law, in our opinion, which was adopted is the one which gives the General President, with the consent of the General Executive Board, the right to appoint representatives of the International Union in localities where the local unions are not strong enough to support a business agent or representative themselves. It is evident to all that the interest of our small local unions must be cared for; that we must see to it that they are preserved and rendered all the assistance that we possibly can.

In cities where large local unions exist they are well able to care for themselves and support their own representatives, but in a great many instances our small local unions are not in a position to do anything in the line of keeping a business agent or representative at work. A business agent in the field means an increase in membership and a more active interest taken by the members.

We are glad to say that the Convention has adopted this rule, as we are convinced that it will be the means of building up our organization for the coming year in cities where our organization has been dying from lack of interest.

LABOR AND THE PRESS.

How much longer are the trade unions of the country to be misrepresented in the columns of a majority of the daily papers? This is a question that has been discussed many times, and which has been revived by the misleading reports sent out from Chicago concerning the teamsters' strike. In this particular case the misrepresentation indulged in may be laid to the fact that many of the largest Chicago advertisers were involved in the trouble, and undoubtedly much pressure was brought to bear where it would do the most good. It is pretty well understood that without the advertising of the large department stores but few of the Chicago dailies could make both ends meet. It is also well known that the news furnished various papers over the country, known as "special correspondence" from Chicago, is made up of summaries of what appears in the Chicago papers, and is sent out by employees of those papers. Thus it will be seen that the policy of the majority of these outside papers is largely controlled by the policy of the Windy City newspapers. When these special dispatches reach the other papers of the country, they are "edited," and whatever there may chance to be in them favorable to labor is eliminated or changed. Any printer who works on a daily can confirm this. Time and again they have set up "takes" of telegraph copy relating to strikes, in which most of the matter that was favorable to the laboring man's side was marked out. Then, by the use of misleading heads and sub-heads, the dispatches are given a meaning utterly at variance with the facts in the case. In the Weekly Bulletin of the Clothing Trades, President William Mahon of the Amalgamated Street Railway Employees of America, is quoted as saying:

"I was in Chicago a whole week at the time when the newspaper reports were most lurid. I was out in the field all the time, and not one riot or attack did I see. Moreover, the official appointed by Governor Deneen to report the situation to him told me there was no rioting whatever. The newspaper reporters themselves told me the same thing. The papers are sore because the strike affects the big department stores,

from which they get most of their advertising."

Another observer, a union man, writing from Chicago, declares:

"If there is one thing that stands out more distinct than any other amid all the hubbub that has agitated Chicago the last few weeks, it is the despicable role played by the daily press of the city. For gross exaggeration, downright mendacity and shameless prostitution of a great function, the conduct of the local papers stands unparalleled. To fully appreciate it, one has to be here, to observe the baseness of the thing and to feel the growing sense of helplessness creeping over one as the gigantic effect of its influence becomes impressed upon one's brain."

The Zanesville (Ohio) Labor Journal, in an editorial on the subject, says:

"In support of our contention that the only truthful report that may be expected by wage workers in regard to labor difficulties can be found in the columns of the labor press, we call attention to the recent strike situation in Chicago, and particularly the reports sent out by the Associated Press and further garbled and doctored in the columns of our local dailies, which use only those parts that make the working men appear in the worst light and those which will most tickle the moneyed class."—Typographical Journal.



A great deal of space was recently given in the daily press to a story from Chicago to the effect that the Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union had hired thugs to murder a strike-breaker by the name of Carlstrom, and that they had done so. It now transpires that Carlstrom died from pneumonia. The hospital records and the coroner's verdict are proof of this statement. How much longer are we going to swallow press reports?—Typographical Journal.



Laundry workers of Carbondale, Pa., went on strike against the open shop and started a shop of their own, which will be closed to scabbery and beggarly wages.



Jap labor in Colorado earns 78 cents a day and lives on 12 cents. American labor earns \$2.50 and lives on \$2.



EDITORIAL

The Convention adopted a recommendation, made by the General President, that a contract be entered into with a reliable firm, this firm to secure advertising for our International Magazine and make it possible for the Magazine to maintain itself. About October 1, when the General Executive Board meets, we will enter into a contract with some firm for this purpose.

We would request our members to patronize the firms who advertise in our Magazine, as only by patronizing them will they continue with us. Firms must have remuneration for the money expended in advertising, and we request that when a firm is kind enough to patronize our Magazine by advertising with us, that our members show that it is a paying venture by patronizing that firm.



"I was hired by the employers, through Fred Job, to create all the trouble I possibly could for the teamsters, and I brought in every available thug from other cities to Chicago for that purpose."

The above statement was made by Frank Curry, the strike breaker, who was in the employ of the Employers' Association during the Chicago strike. The teamsters have been charged with creating all the disturbance which existed on the streets during that strike, but the above statement shows who really created the trouble and to whose interest it was to have riots and disturbance on the streets.

The Employers' Association realized that they could not get drivers competent to fill the places of the drivers who were on strike, as the men they brought in never drove in a city like Chicago; did not know the streets and could not, therefore, make deliveries for the strike-bound houses. They wished to have riots and disturbance take place so as to give them an excuse to have the police put upon the wagons, as they claimed, for the purpose of pro-

tecting the men, but in reality to act as guides and workmen for the employers. Mayor Dunne granted the employers the right to have police upon the wagons, something that never before was granted in Chicago to firms who had trouble with their men. It is no wonder that the mayor agreed to this proposition, as Levy Mayer is his bondsman. Levy Mayer is also attorney for Sheriff Barrett and was practically at the head of the sheriff's office during the strike. His word was law.

When the sheriff of Cook County was discovered padding the pay rolls, that is, placing names of men upon the list who never did any work for the county or city, but which was done for the purpose of grafting upon the county, he made the statement that Shea started the inquiry for the purpose of discrediting him. The facts are, we had nothing at all to do with starting the inquiry, but the proof was there that the pay rolls were padded, and it was not any word of ours that discredited the sheriff of Cook County, but with the officers of the city of Chicago behind him he will not be brought to justice for this crime. Could any proof have been brought forth substantiating the charges of graft made against the officers of the teamsters' organization we would undoubtedly have been punished and not treated as the sheriff of Cook County is now being treated after having been proven a grafter by the padding of pay rolls.



The press seems to take much delight in printing so-called extracts from speeches made by John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, in the anthracite district, seeking to give the impression that he is now organizing the mine workers in that locality for the purpose of bringing on trouble when their present contract expires.

To those who know Mr. Mitchell it is

unnecessary to contradict the statements that appear in the press. He is undoubtedly organizing the anthracite miners with one object in view, and that is, to secure for them an eight-hour day and decent living wages. We all know that Mr. Mitchell is not given to making exaggerated statements, or giving the impression that he is seeking trouble in the anthracite district. We know that he is an exponent of peace at all times and believes that the most beneficial results can be obtained by adopting a peaceful and conciliatory spirit; by meeting with the employers and securing wage agreements through negotiations, without strike or dissension arising. The best interest of the worker and the operator demands that when the present contract expires that they meet with representatives of the United Mine Workers on a similar basis as that adopted by the bituminous coal mine owners and enter into a trade agreement that will be productive of good to both parties interested.

Local No. 226 of San Francisco, Milk Wagon Drivers, has purchased a piece of ground for \$6,500 and intends to erect a labor temple for its own use. They will have halls to rent for other organizations, and as we understand it, are going to have a store, pool room and reading rooms for the members of the organization. Local No. 226 is a small local, having less than 400 members, but they have the right spirit of trade unionism, pay high dues and have one of the best trade agreements with the employers of any organization affiliated with the International Union. They have secured all these conditions by acting along conservative lines and are recognized as a power in the labor movement on the Pacific coast.

Brother Dijean, their secretary-treasurer and business agent, has been elected Third Vice-President of the International Union. He is a shrewd man and well qualified to fill the position, and we feel that the International organization will be the gainer by his election to that office. It is under his direction that the milk wagon drivers of San Francisco have met with such success, and the boys of Local No. 226 appreciate the work he has done for

them, and upon several occasions have presented him with tokens of their esteem and respect.



The Building Trades Council of Chicago seems determined to force the issue upon the teamsters and that the men deliver the material which they haul to the curbstone only. Our men have what is known as the windlass wagons, used for the purpose of hoisting and placing heavy machinery in rooms or cellars of buildings.

According to the proposition set forth by the Building Trades Council it will be necessary for us to say to the employer that the windlass wagon must be a thing of the past, or in other words, that they must discontinue using a wagon of that nature. This the teamsters can not consistently do.

In several other cities our machinery-moving teamsters are organized, and wherever they are organized or unorganized the employers insist upon the teamsters placing the machinery in the building. For that reason we must uphold our Local Union No. 714 in their contention against the Building Trades Council of Chicago.



SNAP SHOTS FROM EXCHANGES.

Never judge the inside of an egg by the shell. Same applies to a head.

The saddest words of tongue of pen
Are, "The strike is lost, go back again."

The fellow who tries to keep a home and support the corner Dutchman at the same time has his own troubles.

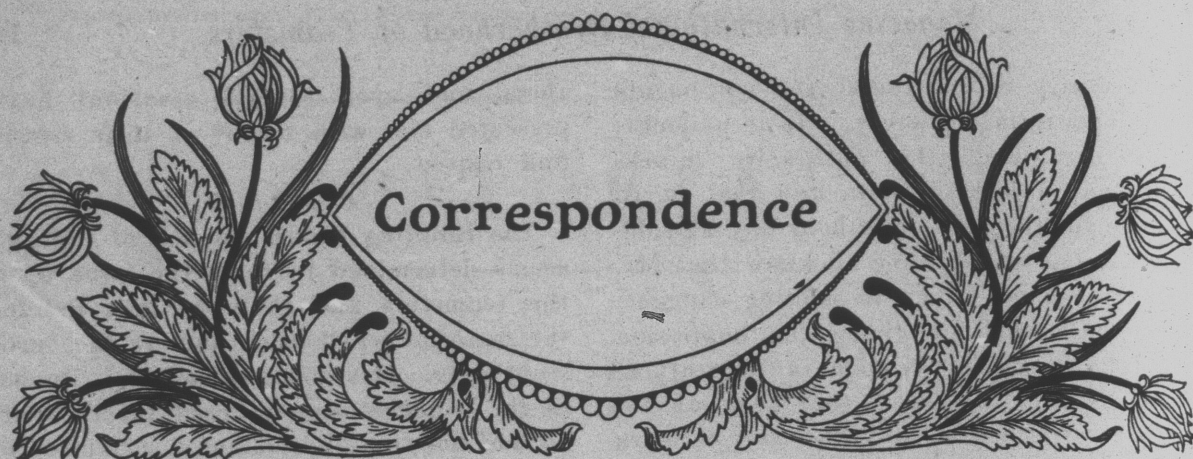
A politician is known by the size of his wife's funeral. A man by the size of his own.

An honest man crossing the street was run down and killed by a dishonest man in an automobile. The dishonest man was fined \$10, while the honest man is enjoying his just reward in heaven. Moral—It pays to be honest.

The story of the Equitable Life and "The Life of Jesse James" only differ in one respect. Jesse had to use a gun to get his.



Social, political and religious "isms" are all beneficial in their particular field, but the working man must look to trades unionism for relief from industrial ills.



Correspondence

Cincinnati, O.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Having gotten back to the old Queen City after a ten days' sojourn in Philadelphia attending the Convention, I am pleased to report that I find everything moving normally along.

My report on the Convention and the business transacted there was received with the approval of our general membership. The boys have all resolved to get right down to hard work and leave no stone unturned in trying to organize the unorganized teamsters of this community.

We believe that with our new or revised Constitution and a set of officers to enforce it, and with the benefit of recent experience, the time for building up our organization is at hand.

Despite the claim of Charley Waltz, the official spouter for the Employers' Association of this district, that the I. B. of T. is one of the labor unions that he has been instrumental in annihilating, kindly let me report the following, to which I can make affidavit:

Since my return from Philadelphia we have organized another stable, initiated six members and placed several union men; in fact, as many as I had idle, into good positions under union conditions, and have places for more if I can get them.

Notwithstanding the fact that our agreement with the Coal Team Owners' Association is an open-shop agreement, we now have seven barns strictly closed against scab or non-union teamsters.

The Truck Drivers, No. 760; the Ice Wagon Drivers, No. 767; the Lumber Drivers, No. 406, and Local No. 291, across the river, in Newport, Ky., are all doing as well as for a long time. The Hack and

Cab Men, No. 793, are putting up shop cards right along and making better progress under the management of Brother Geo. Ahlers, their business agent, than they have ever made before, he having recently hung up no less than twenty-two cards over as many office desks in as many undertaking establishments, which means practically all of the first-class places in the city.

Not desiring to monopolize the valuable space in our Magazine, I will close with these few facts and allow you to judge for yourself as to whether we are down and out or not.

This is the way this man Waltz has to juggle and stretch the truth and jolly up his people in order to hold his (job), or rather to draw his salary.

With best wishes for the man behind the horse everywhere, I will ask to remain,
Yours fraternally,

J. E. LONGSTREET,
Business Agent Local No. 164.



New York, N. Y.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The following is my report for the month ending August 31: The 1st, on information received that there was a strike on in Brooklyn, I went over and found that they were a lot of men who did not belong to any organization, but I did the best I could for them under the circumstances, and they were pleased and agreed that if they got out of it they would join some local, as they saw their mistake in not having the backing of an organization. On the 2d, held a meeting of the Ice Wagon Drivers and Helpers and gave them a charter; 3d, 4th and 5th spent among the laundry, mineral water and ice wagon drivers for

an organization. On the 6th, held a meeting of the Ice Wagon Drivers and Helpers' Local No. 743 and gave them their seal and supplies. From the 7th to the 15th, inclusive, I was a delegate to the Convention, representing the local of which I am a member. The 16th I addressed a meeting of the Ice Wagon Drivers' Local No. 743 of New York. The 17th, under instructions from the General President, I proceeded to Philadelphia and addressed the Joint Council and the ice wagon drivers, an independent organization, to affiliate. The 18th, with Brother Maguire, we went among the grocery wagon drivers for a local. The 19th among the produce drivers, held a meeting and got them interested in their local. The 22d Dan Minihan, the business agent of the hoisting engineers, asked us to come out to West Philadelphia and see what we could do with the teamsters who were hauling the material to the elevated and subway, and who did not belong to any local. They promised to think it over and let us know in a few days. We also went among the teamsters in Camden, N. J. I agreed to give them a meeting Tuesday, September 5. The 23d we went among the milk wagon drivers, giving out circulars for an open meeting of their craft. The 24th, held a meeting of the milk drivers and sent for a charter. The 25th we went to see an employer whose men were trimming on him, who signed an agreement and his men did not belong to anybody. The 26th we went among the produce drivers, held a meeting and attended the meeting of the truck drivers, who took in some new members. A day of rest for man and beast. A quiet Sunday at home.

The Milk Wagon Drivers' Union is booming. The milk dealers and their employes are all sound, thinking men and realize and acknowledge that the cause for which we are organized is a worthy and just one, and the results are gratifying. Our membership has grown surprisingly large and our one object is to benefit each and every milk dealer and milk wagon driver of Philadelphia. We are here to stay and propose to win the reward that crowns the efforts of untiring workers. We further purpose to make this union a benefit to its members by adopting

twentieth century methods heretofore unthought of by any other union. We most earnestly invite each and every milk wagon driver of this city and small dealer who drives his own wagon to join our ranks and receive the benefits that are to be derived therefrom. They meet every Thursday evening at 232 North Ninth street.

Six days shalt thou labor. I hates to get up early in the mornin'.

On the 28th I came back to New York and the remainder of the month worked among laundry and ice wagon drivers.

Hoping this will meet with your approval, I remain, Yours fraternally,

T. J. MINIHAN.



Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The following is my statement for the month of August: I went to Philadelphia on the 1st and attended a meeting of the Executive Board on the 3d; also attended the Convention, which lasted until the 15th. On this date I was instructed to proceed to Indianapolis and remain until the return of President Shea. I have attended to the duties of the office up to date; also attended a meeting of Local No. 250.

Trusting this will be satisfactory, I am,

Respectfully yours,

CHAS. ROBB, Fourth Vice-Pres.



Boston, Mass.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The following is my report of work done by me since my last report:

On the 1st and 3d I went to Winchester and Woburn to look up conditions for formation of local, but owing to the coal trade being at its dullest season, very little interest was shown. From the 5th, when I took a train, until the 15th my time was taken up in the Convention. The 16th, arriving in Boston, took up matter of H. Seigel in furnishing new store, but found that some western company was sending furniture here with no marks to show where same came from. On the 21st attended mass meeting of Local No. 42, in the city of Lynn. Brother Sheehan called

on me to straighten matter with the Pocahontas Coal Company and Local No. 68, and in company with Brother Sheehan had same cleared up, giving the men employed 10 cents extra for every Saturday for the past five months. On the 30th attended meeting of Local No. 259, Newspaper Drivers, to organize hotel and railroad news companies, if possible, as there was some feeling against same.

Hoping that this will meet with your approval, I am, Fraternaly yours,

FRANK P. FALL.



Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The following is my report for the month of August:

Started August 16 and worked among the coal drivers and addressed a meeting of the engineers in the interest of the coal drivers' local. On the 17th Brother T. J. Minihan came from New York and I started out with him among the wagon drivers, in the evening attended a meeting of the Joint Council of this city and talked with the ice wagon drivers in an endeavor to have them come over to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, as this is an independent union.

The 18th I spent among the grocery wagon drivers, the 19th among the produce wagon drivers—as this craft is very weak at this time—and in the evening we got some new members. On the 20th, addressed a meeting of the coal wagon drivers. I think this local will build up this winter. I spent the 21st among the safe and machinery movers' teamsters. There is no local of this craft in this city. On the 22d, on information received from Brother Dan Minihan of the engineers that the firm of Scott Bros. had the contract to do the teaming for the elevated road and subway, we proceeded to West Philadelphia and worked among the teamsters, and expect good results. In the evening I addressed the electrical workers in the interest of the milk wagon drivers to have the men put the cards in the bottles of the milk men. On the 23d, worked among the milk wagon drivers, distributing advertising cards for an open meeting. On the 24th, addressed the boot and shoe workers to take milk of union drivers.

On the 24th, with Brother Minihan, organized and sent for charter for the milk wagon drivers. I think this is going to be a fine local and they want Uncle Steve to come and visit them. On the 25th, visited a large stable uptown, where the drivers had been given an increase in wages by the bosses because they were members of our International Union. Brother Minihan and I were asked to go to see them by the central body, as they wanted to have his teams for Labor Day, and the drivers became members of Local No. 416. We visited Camden, N. J., where we can start a mixed local. On the 27th, had a meeting of Local No. 416, of which I am president. Brother Minihan addressed the meeting, and I think this local will build up, as we had a number of new members initiated. On the 28th, worked among the milk wagon drivers distributing cards for their meeting on the 31st. On the 29th the Piano Movers and Helpers' Local sent for me, as some of their members had been locked out by the Cunagham Piano Company by the foreman, who was given an honorable withdrawal card by Local No. 548. Also addressed special meeting of Local No. 548, as per report of lockout. On the 30th, worked with a committee of the piano movers and held the men in line. On the 31st the company who locked our men out advertised for piano movers, but we had five out of the six men come off the wagons.

With the help of Brother Dunn of Local No. 548 gave a charter to milk wagon drivers and installed the officers of this local.

Fraternaly yours,

ALEX. MAGUIRE.



Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The following is my report for the month of August:

From the 1st to the 7th I worked in Philadelphia helping the locals in that city as best I could. Then I attended the Convention, and at the close of the Convention I proceeded to Wilkes-Barre to try to bring our local in that city together again, but so far I have been unable to do anything. While there I visited Plymouth and Scranton. In these two towns I found things in fair shape. In Scranton the lo-

cal is doing very well and growing very fast, and if they can have help for a while the city will soon be thoroughly organized.

Fraternally,

C. F. O'NEILL,

Fifth Vice-President.



Chicago, Ill.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—In accordance with your instructions I proceeded to work to reorganize Local No. 720 and Local No. 715, and have been very successful up to date. Have gotten 570 men back to work in the department stores up to date and about 350 in Local 720, and within sixty days we will have all of our men back to work again.

In the matter of the Building Trades and our Local No. 714, our local simply put the machinery in, and if the Building Trades want to quit work we can not help it, but they have not bothered our men since August 29. I also went to see the officers of Local No. 712 in regard to the men employed by the Screiver Laundry Company, and they told me they believed the local would not accept those men as members of the union.

Very truly yours,

ALBERT YOUNG.



New York, N. Y.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir—The following is my report for the month of August:

On the 1st and 2d I worked among Contractor Mallet's men in the Bronx; the 3d, worked in Long Island City; the 4th, in Manhattanville with Delegate Brannigan; the 5th, gave out circulars for meeting in the Bronx and was very successful. From the 6th to the 15th I attended the Convention at Philadelphia. On the 16th and 17th I worked among the hay and grain teamsters on the West Side. On the 18th I was called to see the president of the Contractors' Protective Association in reference to agreement not been quite fulfilled. On the 19th, gave out circulars for meeting in Harlem to endeavor to get a lot of individual team owners into our organization. On the 21st and 22d I worked in Brooklyn and Greenpoint. On the 23d in Kingsbridge among Contractor

Dunn's men. On the 24th and 25th I went with Delegate McElroy among the Italian contractors to adjust minor grievances which arrive from time to time, and if they were not checked they would cause serious trouble. On the 26th I gave out circulars for a meeting in Fordham, which was very successful. On the 28th, 29th and 30th I worked among the asphalt drivers of the city to try and get them together again. On the 31st with committee waited on the superintendent of the mail wagon services, and another conference to be held with them next week; also attended meeting of the ice wagon drivers. Attended meetings of the Joint Council on the 1st, 15th, 22d and 29th.

Hoping this will meet with your approval, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

THOS. MARTIN.



The principles of labor organization are making headway amongst women, but much yet remains to be done. In Great Britain there are 120,075 female trade unionists; in the continental countries, however, their number is still insignificant; it is true that in some directions the apathy of the male trade unionists does add to the difficulties of the already sufficiently discouraging work of organizing the women in the trade. According to the "International Report" mentioned above there were women trade unionists: In Germany, 47,038; in Austria, 12,063; in Denmark, 7,043; in Sweden, 3,750; in Norway, 926; in Hungary, 1,823. However much protective legislation may do to improve the condition under which women work, combination is a crying necessity that they may secure and maintain a living wage. The whole position of labor is weakened by the existence of a stratum which habitually receives less than a living wage.



LAY UP GOOD THOUGHTS.

In the course of our reading we should lay up in our minds a store of goodly thoughts in well-selected words, which should be a living treasure of knowledge, at various times, and amidst all the sifting of circumstances, we might be sure of drawing some comfort, guidance and sympathy.



MISCELLANEOUS



John W. Gates has taken up golf this summer and says that it has done him a lot of good. He thinks he is quite a player and wants a match with John D. Rockefeller.

Among those "mentioned" in connection with the next election of president of the French republic is Adolphe Carnot, brother of the president who was murdered during his term of office.

Cameron Corbett, M. P., has made over to Glasgow, Scotland, his large estate between Loch Goil and Loch Long, to be used at their pleasure by the people, with the sole provision that no intoxicating liquors be sold on the premises.

Charles Frohman once produced a play by Henry Arthur Jones which failed so utterly that it was withdrawn after one performance. The author cabled next morning: "How is it going?—Jones." The manager answered: "It has gone.—Frohman."

Housemaids in livery are the latest innovation in "smart" London houses. One fashionable woman has attired her maids in neat skirts, tight-fitting bodices, with natty double-breasted waistcoats of yellow and black, tiny brass buttons on either side.

It is said that Mrs. Chaffee, wife of Gen. Chaffee, chief of staff in the United States army, will appear before Congress next session as a champion of the canteen at army posts. Mrs. Chaffee is a member of the Woman's Army and Navy League, on behalf of which organization she will plead for restoration of the canteen. It was abolished in accordance with an act of Congress introduced as a bill by Congressman Littlefield, who is now in Europe studying army life there.

Although Joseph Choate, the former ambassador to England, has been home only seven months he has had occasion to refuse flattering offers for legal services which would have netted him many thousands of dollars. He declined to mix in the Philadelphia affair a few months ago and recently he wrote a positive letter saying that he could not possibly be persuaded to go into the Equitable business. Choate is in demand from many quarters, but he has steadfastly refused to entertain proposals. His excuse is "pressure of personal business." For a man worth less than a million this seems strange to many New Yorkers.

Sir Edward Elgar, the composer, who sailed recently for Europe, will return to this country next spring to serve as one of the conductors of the Cincinnati May biennial festival. This is the result of a series of negotiations conducted by the Cincinnati Musical Festival Association. An important clause in the agreement provides that the well-known English composer is not to appear as conductor elsewhere during this visit.

Grand Duke Constantine of Russia is said to be the most cultured Romanoff now living. He has translated a great deal of Shakespeare into his native tongue and in amateur theatricals has appeared as Hamlet. His seven children are all being brought up thoroughly to understand English literature.

Whitney Tew, formerly a banker in Jamestown, N. Y., has rented one of the high-priced theaters in London and will produce there an opera written by another banker, Vincent Thomas. Mr. Tew himself will sing the principal role. He is quite a noted singer, having been heard all over the world in oratorio and concert work.



LABOR NOTES



Book and job printers at Salt Lake City have been granted the eight-hour day.



The city authorities of Palo Alto, Cal., have refused a restaurant license to Chinese applicants.



The number of persons employed in Victorian factories during 1904 was 61,977—4,210 more than in the previous year.



If the average "knocker" would devote about half his time to knocking non-union products, what a difference there would be.



The strike on Charles Schwab's mansion in New York City has been called off, the contractor agreeing to employ none but union men hereafter.



Statistics collected in Washington show that the exports of manufacturers in the fiscal year just closed amounted to \$543,620,297, the largest on record.



During 1904 the London (Eng.) Society of Compositors paid £16,126 to unemployed members. The membership of the society is 11,455, and the total amount of funds £62,246.



The New Zealand tailoresses have asked the government to give attention to the manner in which the Kaipoi Woolen Company is importing contract girl labor from Australia.



Premier Seddon of New Zealand has promised the trade unionists of that country to introduce legislation to remedy the delays that take place in dealing with industrial disputes.



A counterfeit of the hatters' label is in use. It is of the same size and color as the genuine, but in the design are the words, "individual liberty." Many dealers are handling the scab hat under the impression that they are all right. Look out for them.

The trades unions are exactly what the wage workers are, and can be made exactly what they please to make them—active or sluggish, keen or dull, broad-gauged or narrow, useful or useless. Fellow-workers, it's up to you! What will you make it?



By 4,697 votes as against 3,667 the members of the International Association of Machinists have defeated the proposition, "Shall all assessments for strike purposes be levied by the grand lodge?"



Cuba has a curious custom of mixing literature and cigarmaking. In the Havana cigar factories a reader is paid from \$30 to \$60 a week to read aloud three hours daily to the employees.



State Labor Commissioner Johnson of Kansas finds after careful investigation that wages have increased over two years ago, but not enough to correspond to the increase in living.



The molders of the Christiana Machine Company at Lancaster, Pa., are on strike for an increase of wages. They were receiving \$2.25 per day, but demanded \$2.50, which was refused.



The trade union movement may be retarded at certain periods; it, however, can not be disrupted or destroyed; it is here today and will be here tomorrow and for all time to come.



The International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers have issued the official call for their tenth biennial convention to take place at St. Paul, Minn., beginning October 2, 1905.



The scarcity of labor at mines and furnaces is interfering with the plans of Southern iron and steel companies to increase their production.



The Merchants' Exchange of Oakland, Cal., has sent delegates to the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League of that city.

Fully 800 Minneapolis flour mill employes are idle owing to the fact that nine out of twenty-two mills are shut down. The shut-down is indefinite, owing to the poor demand for "trust" flour.



The more a man studies the trade union movement the more he is convinced of its ultimate success. People may belittle it as they will, but its achievements stand as an everlasting monument to its power.



In the financial report of the American Federation of Labor it is shown that the income for eight months ending May 31 was \$141,174, and the total for the year \$244,992. The expenditures were \$148,356.



The labor press has always been an influential and potent force for the good of the workers; but at no time has it been in measurable distance of the power it exerted during the past year.—Samuel Gompers.



John Kirby, jr., of Dayton, Ohio, declined the nomination for treasurer at the recent meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers. Quite a number of the union baiters seem to be getting cold feet.



The West Australian miners' unions have refused to accept a reduction in wages and other alterations in their conditions, as proposed by the mining companies, and the matter will be threshed out in the arbitration court.



Working men would rather have the opportunity to earn their own libraries than to be the recipients of books doled out to them by the charitable hands of the men who have robbed them of their rights under the guise of law.



An insurance scheme begun by coal miners in Illinois has received the indorsement of the United Mine Workers of America. Every miner by the payment of 50 cents a month in addition to his dues as a member of the United Mine Workers, is given a \$500 insurance policy, payable upon death, while those paying 25 cents a month are to receive a \$250 policy.

The fifth German Trade Unions Congress was held in May, 1905, in the city of Cologne. Delegates from all trades and all provinces of the empire were present. Among the matters discussed were: The organizing work among women; strikes; the "general strike;" the home working industry, the celebration of the labor day (1st of May), the relation of trade unions to co-operative societies, etc.



A. F. Kellington, secretary-treasurer International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Workers, states that the fight is still on with the Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., and asks for support of all organized labor. Their flour is still on the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor.



The New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company, organized by retail butchers who wished to be free from the grasp of the beef trust, is now doing business and in a short time it should be seen how far the competition affects the price of meat. The plant cost nearly \$1,000,000.



The Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers' strike against the firm of Bramhall, Dean & Co. and Duparquet, Huot & Mopouse, New York City, has been settled, the fifty-four hours per week being conceded. All minor grievances will be settled by arbitration.



Nearly all the flint glass factories of the country resumed operations recently, after the usual summer shutdown, affording employment to 20,000 men. This year's shutdown lasted only three weeks, the shortest in the history of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union.

Child labor is a disgrace. Help to crush it out by shunning non-union products and by demanding the union label. Don't save a few cents on scab goods which represent the life blood wrung from little children.—Terra Cotta Workers' Journal.



Hawaiian longshoremen will organize and affiliate with the International Longshoremen's Association. The union has a membership of about 300 men, the majority of whom are Hawaiians and Portuguese citizens of the United States.

Sixty strike breakers imported into Tacoma to work as wharf stevedores and longshoremen are causing considerable trouble. None of the sailors' hotels will house the men, and the scabs are costing the shiploading contractors much more than the moderate wage scale of the union men.



It is reported that secret orders have just been issued by the Italian minister of foreign affairs, Signor Tittoni, to the Italian ambassador at Washington, D. C., and to all Italian consuls in the United States to discourage as much as possible Italian laborers accepting employment on Panama canal works.



A number of operatives were induced by false promises to leave New Bedford, Mass., and go to work in cotton mills at Wesson, Miss. Thirty men jumped their jobs. Another delegation who were about to do the same thing were arrested and made to pay back the money advanced for railroad fare.



The trade unions stand for fair dealing and for honesty and stability and peace in the industrial world. We have no objection to the employers organizing, but we do not propose to be driven out of the field of organization because some employers object to the wage workers also organizing.—John B. Lennon.



The United Garment Workers and the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers have a working agreement that where a shirt factory employs 51 per cent. of the former organization's membership, the label of that organization shall be used. The agreement provides that in no shop shall the two labels be used.



The influence of the organizations of the working people through their trade unions upon modern advancement has been most marked. That they have exerted an influence for good, and have remedied abuses of long standing, and materially bettered the conditions of those who toil for a livelihood, can not be denied by the most bitter opponents of modern unionism.—John A. Flett.

The unions composing the Austrian Federation of Trade Unions have gained ground during the year 1904; the organization showing the greatest progress is that of the building trades, with an increase of 13,000 members; metal workers, 5,300 increase; the Transport Workers' Union was formed in 1904, but has already 3,000 members in twenty-four branches. The miners have 12,000 members in eighty-three branches. The Tailors' Union shows also some progress. A dispute in the furniture trade in Vienna, which commenced on January 1, 1905, has now been settled on terms favorable to the workmen.

According to reports made to the Austrian Labor Department by public and private labor registries, relief stations, etc., the number and proportion of unemployed workmen is at present considerably higher than a year ago. The distress caused by unemployment is increased by rising prices of food.



Old King Solomon was a wise employer. He not only organized his employes into a labor union, but he gave them an eight-hour day and established a warden at the west gate of the temple to see that all the men received their wages and that none went away dissatisfied. The teachings of this wisest of grand masters are in striking contrast with the practice of some of his latter-day followers who pretend to believe in and obey his teachings.



In the erection of the Rockefeller building in Cleveland there was a demonstration of the difference between the union and non-union workmen. The non-union housesmiths erected, but did not rivet 265 tons of iron in forty-seven days of ten hours per day. The same number of union men went on and erected and riveted 600 tons in twelve days of eight hours a day.



From all districts of Germany comes news of strikes and lockouts; there is every sign of protracted and bitter struggles in all trades. The growing power of unions has evidently alarmed the employers, who are now doing their utmost to cripple or crush the labor organization by draining their resources.

We are perfectly willing to compare the management of the American Federation of Labor with the management of the Equitable Life Insurance Company. The former is managed by labor leaders and the latter by "captains of industry."



Did you ever hear of non-union death benefits? Did you ever hear of a 10 per cent. raise in wages that shop employes got by not organizing? Did you ever hear of the corporation that cut the hours down from ten to eight because the workers were disrupted? Did you ever hear of a trust that put up wages because its employes were too disunited to demand more pay?—Labor Herald.



Princess Anne Karenga Esterhazy, a connection by marriage of the Carrols of Virginia, offers to adopt a bright young American or Englishman and be a real mother to him for \$750,000, the interest on which is to be hers for life and the principal, at her death, to revert to the adopted one's family. The princess offers to do this in order to keep the wolf from her royal door. She is fifty-six years old. The young man will have the right to call himself Prince Esterhazy.



As a union man, be true to your obligations, attend the meetings of your local, take an active part in the proceedings, extend a helping hand to your fellow-men; then, above all things, dispel from your makeup all those petty jealousies and hard feelings against a brother. Do noble deeds and leave the little, dirty work for the other fellow. Buy union-made products and shun sweatshop articles. When you have done all these things you can begin to see that unionism means something.



Justin McCarthy, whose own activities as a writer have extended over more than half a century, does not agree with the despondent note often heard in the discussion of English literature. "It is true," he says, "that we have not the old giants with us. We have much fine talent, but not, perhaps, much *réal* genius. It is the quiet sea after the billows. What I mean is that in literary history you have times of great minds and then again times

of merely gifted minds. The present time is one of high average talent rather than one of genius. The average quality of English literature has never, perhaps, been higher, and then people are reading more. When the next flight of great geniuses comes along there will be a public such as even Thackeray or Dickens did not have."



Members of trade unions do not read enough from their own papers—papers that are devoted to the advancement of their own interests; if they did, the process of evolution through thought and education would move at a greater rate of speed than it now does. Meditation on subjects that affect our material interests brings out new ideas; ideas that have never come to us before; it throws new light upon and adds originality to what we have read; originality springs from the association and comparison of our ideas with those of others.



A hundred of the leading Chinese in New York held a secret meeting to help along the boycott against American goods. Every "chink" in the country is to be called upon to put up \$5 to assist the movement.

There is a big strike in Havana, Cuba, about which the daily papers have had little to say. Tobacco workers and others are making a contest for the eight-hour day.

Messrs. Haskins and Perry of the miners, are on their way to Paris as American representatives to the international miners' congress.

The town of Spencer, N. C., has voted a bond issue of \$70,000 for public improvements, including a municipal lighting plant.

Trade unionism among the Jewish workers in Great Britain is beginning to have a revival, says Reynolds' Newspaper.

The number of persons employed in Victorial factories during 1904 was 61,977—4,210 more than in the previous year.

Large numbers of white men are gathering in the Clarence river district of New South Wales, in anticipation of securing work during the coming sugar season.

The New Zealand tailloresses have asked the government to give attention to the manner in which the Kaipoi Woollen Company is importing contract girl labor from Australia.



Sense and Nonsense



The Nagging Woman.

A violent woman drives a fellow to drink, but a nagging one drives him crazy. She takes his faults and ties them to him like a tin can to a yellow dog's tail, and the harder he runs to get away from them the more he hears of them.—Letters of a Self-Made Merchant to his Son.



Poor Relations.

Agathocles, the famous tyrant of Sicily, was the son of a potter, and the reference in the passage in Lamb's essay on "Poor Relations" is to the fact that Agathocles, when eating at public entertainments, used earthenware to commemorate his poor extraction, spurning the use of gold and silver plates, which he kept for his guests. He alleged that though he wore a diadem, he was still a potter. The meaning of the simile is that as Agathocles' pot served to remind himself and his guests of his mean origin, so poor relations may be a reminder (and not always the pleasantest one) to men who have risen, of the same fact: "A poor relation is a death's head at your banquet, Agathocles' pot, a Mor-decai at your gate," etc.



His Essay on the Horse.

A student of Bombay, India, wrote the following lucid essay:

"The horse is a very noble quadruped, but when he is angry he will not do so. He is ridden on the spinal cord by the bridle and sadly the driver places his feet on the stirrup and divides his lower limbs across the saddle and drives his animal to the meadow. He has a long mouth, and his head is attached to the trunk by a long protuberance called the neck. He has four legs; two are in the front side and two are afterward. These are the weapons on which he runs, and also defends himself by extending those in the rear in a parallel direction toward his foe, but this he does only when in a vexatious mood. His

fooding is generally grasses and grains. He is also useful to take on his back a man or woman, as well as some cargo. He has power to run as fast as he could. He has got no sleep at nighttime and always standing awoken. Also there are horses of short sizes. They do the same as the others are generally doing. There is no animal like the horse; no sooner they see their guardian or master they always crying for fooding, but it is always at the morning time. They have got tail, but not so long as the cow and other such like similar animals."



Caution and Care.

John Morley, in an address at Pittsburg, urged the American people to use caution and care in their busy lives—to do strenuous things, but to do them with forethought.

"The Scot," said Mr. Morley, "is noted for his forethought.

"A bald Scot, on a visit to London, paused to look at a display of hair tonic in a chemist's window. The chemist, himself a bald man, came out and tapped the Scot upon the shoulder.

"'The very thing for you,' my man," he said. 'Let me sell you a bottle of this tonic. It is the greatest medical discovery of the age.'

"'It is guid, eh?' said the Caledonian.

"Good? It's marvelous. I guarantee it to produce hair on a bald head in twenty-four hours.'

"'Aweel,' said Scot, in his dry cautious way. 'Aweel, ye can gi've the top o' yer head a rub wi' it, and I'll look back the morn an see if ye're tellin' the truth.'"



When King Frederick of Denmark was traveling through Jutland he one day entered a school and found the children lively and intelligent and quite ready to answer his questions.

"Well, children," said he, "what are

the names of the greatest kings of Denmark?"

With one accord they cried out, "Canute the Great, Waldemar and Christian IV."

Just then a little girl to whom the schoolmaster had whispered something stood up and raised her hand.

"Do you know another?" asked the King.

"Yes. Frederick VI."

"What great act did he perform?"

The girl hung her head and stammered out, "I don't know."

"Be comforted, my child," said the King. "I don't know either."



What Next?

We are all more or less familiar with that exasperating class of individuals who seem to feel that the simple common sense of the world is centered in themselves, and that the rest of us are in need of guidance and direction in the simplest duties of life.

Mr. B— was a young man of this class. He was always painfully profuse in details regarding anything he wished done. He had a parrot, of which he was excessively fond, and when he was about to go abroad for a few months, leaving his bird behind him, he bored and exasperated his family and friends with senseless details regarding the care of the parrot, and his last words, screeched from the deck of the steamer that bore him away, were:

"Hi, Jim!"

"What!" shouted the brother.

"Look out for my parrot!" came faintly over the water.

As if this was not enough, he had no sooner reached Liverpool than he sent the following cablegram to his brother, who had assumed charge of the parrot:

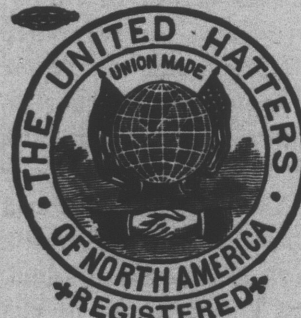
"Be sure and feed my parrot."

On receipt of this the infuriated brother cabled back, at his brother's expense:

"I have fed her, but she is hungry again. What shall I do next?"

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**UNITED
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OF NORTH AMERICA.

When you are buying a FUR HAT, either soft or stiff, see to it that the Genuine Union Label is sewed in it. The Genuine Union Label is perforated on the four edges exactly like a postage stamp. If a retailer has loose labels in his possession, and offers to put one in a hat for you, do not patronize him. Loose labels in retail stores are counterfeits. Unprincipled manufacturers are using them in order to get rid of their scab-made hats. The John B. Stetson Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., is a non-union concern.

JOHN A. MOFFITT, President.
Orange, N. J.

MARTIN LAWLOR, Sec'y.
11 Waverly Place, New York City.



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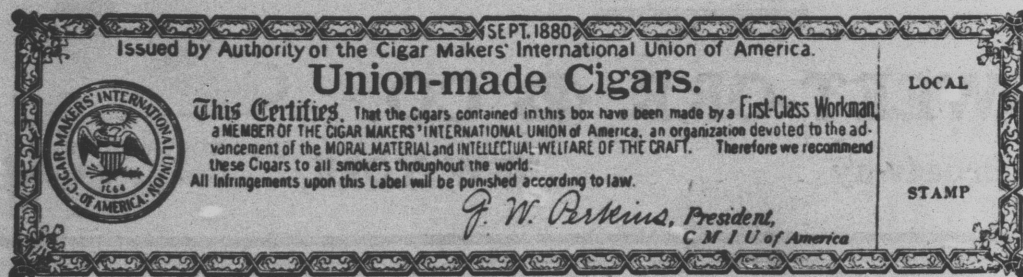
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**Writes the Surety Bonds on the General Executive
Officers and the Local Officers of the
International Brotherhood of Teamsters**

Write Directly to this Company for Applications